

WASHINGTON.

OF THE STATUTE UNDER WHICH SEN-  
ATORS SCHURZ AND SUMNER ARE TO BE  
PUNISHED—THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.

ATORS SCHURZ AND SUMNER ARE TO BE INDICTED—THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP—SPEAKERS FOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

(1) TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872.

The history of the statement of Mr. McKim Conkling, proposes to get Senators Sumner and Schurz indicted for their agency in expelling the rascals perpetrated under the protection of the Administration is of peculiar interest just now. In 1793, a Mr. Logan of Pennsylvania, desirous of securing peace between this country and France, went to Paris, and, by his personal efforts, succeeded in settling all questions of dispute between the two nations. This naturally offended the Americans, who, in the mean while secured the passage of the law which Mr. Conkling

The first attempt to apply the law was to the case of *Michael Williams*, an Indian agent of the United States

negotiated the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, by which the war with Mexico was closed. It will be remembered that the "Military Ring" of 1848 and the anti-peace men were opposed to the close of the war, and that Trist made the Treaty without the authority of the State De-

Sumner, who said his claim was not allowed until last law. Two last time, he said, he was asked to stop the operations of certain persons who, two or three years ago, began negotiations with England for the sale of the German submarine fleet, including the famous and other Anglo-Robert cruisers. In 1923, Mr. Sumner secured the passage of an act of a similar character, which was intended to prevent the sale of the fleet on behalf of rebels in any foreign country. A family incident growing out of this law is related by Mr. Sumner. He said that he had been told by a friend, Jewett, who had intercourse with Louis Naegelen and other European exiles in relationship to the revolution, that he had been arrested by the police after dark, about 10:30 o'clock, he called upon Mr. Sumner, who received him very cordily. After a few minutes' conversation, Mr. Sumner asked him to go to his room. Jewett said that he did not know, but expressed his surprise at the question, and asked for an explanation. Mr. Sumner said that he had been told that Jewett was in the act of making a large sum of \$5,000 and imprisonment for treating with, or in behalf of, rebels. Mr. Jewett was not slow in leaving, and the next

The debate in which the Senate has been engaged for nearly two weeks is likely to continue at least a week longer. Concluding is understood to purpose replying to Senator Schurz, and Edmunds, Nye, and Fairbank intended to make a reply to the speech of the latter. It is expected to make the closing speech, and it is reported that Schurz will let out some new facts touching the sale of arms.

The case of Abbott A. Hanson, the contestant in the Senate for the seat from North Carolina, is somewhat nearer a settlement than it was yesterday. It happens that two members of the Senate Committee (Carpenter and Rice) have signed the report in favor of the admission of Abbott, the rest of the members being either in favor of Hanson or not yet committed. It is a singular

Representative Stevenson has been invited by the National Executive Committee to take part in the caucus at New-Hampshire, with Senator Wilson, Gen. Sikes, and other noted stump orators. Mr. Stevenson has not yet accepted the invitation, and it seems uncertain that he will accept it. The general order business, the French mission, the New-England Convention, the new law, the coming up of the New-England Customs house snafus, and such sortings of the Administration, are all matters which have no place in regard to Stevenson's acceptance doubtful.

The House Commerce Committee have agreed to re-

port Mr. Kerr's bill for bridging the Ohio river, which gives the right to bridge the river at any point, when the approval of the Secretary of War is obtained, and the appropriation of \$100,000 is secured, the navigation of the river are complicated with. The bill deftly with great minuteness the height of the bridges above high and low water, the distance between the piers, the character of the draws, &c.

Col. Forney, in an article which has been widely copied by the Administration newspapers, to-day makes a strange mistake as to the action of the Republicans of Maine and Ohio on the re-nomination of Grant. The State Convention has not yet been held in either of those States. The Legislature of Maine has just turned away held a caucus to elect two delegates at large, and passed a resolution favoring Grant's re-nomination.

The Clayton Investigating Committee have concluded the examination of the Hon. Joseph Brooks, who was examined by the prosecution two days, and by the accused only five minutes. The witness had been elected a State Senator on a Republican ticket from Little Rock, in 1896, by a large majority. He swore to the revolutionary character of the organization of the Legislature in the Clayton interest. The Clayton majority of ministers and lawyers, who were sworn in by the Clayton friends of witness, who was kept out of his seat for 25 days, until after Clayton's first election to the United States Senate. After that election, witness was sworn in as a

... vote of the Senate. He was a Senator eight days, after which, without any contest, or notice thereof, or even any intimation that his right to a seat was questioned, he was elected on the report of the Electoral College. The day after his election, while this action was yet pending in the Senate a Claytontine Senator came to the witness stand and stated that he would call on Clayton, who was then Governor, and ask the latter to have the Senate adjourn until next day, so that witness might have time to prepare. The witness then went back to the witness stand and said he had seen Clayton, with Messrs. Chase and Bowen, Supreme Court Judges, and now acting as attorneys for Clayton, promised to consider the matter. Another Claytontine came to witness, and said that he had seen Clayton the day after Clayton's returnment. Witness had several conversations, be-

for the State Election of 1870, with Ezra A. Ashley, the present Acting Governor of Arkansas, in which the latter had been elected. Ashley was not willing to cooperate to secure Clayton's election to the Senate, and Hadley's succession to the Governorship; then Clayton, Hadley, and all the power of the Federal and State Governments would be used to make witness Clayton, Hadley, and Ashley, the Acting Governor of Arkansas in 1871; before the Senate and the Supreme Court, the Acting Governor of Arkansas, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and how Clayton's attorney, came to witness and declared he was authorized by Clayton to promise that if witness would secure Clayton in the Senate that they were being contested for fraud from the House of Representatives, that Clayton's attorney was admitted to the State Senate, and those on the same Republican ticket with witness should have seats in the Lower House; after this, and before the second Senate

met him at midnight to adjust matters; witness went to the State Senate, and his friends to the Legislature. He (Clayton) could never have been a witness to the trial, for he was also a witness that he had projected the Committee to investigate the alleged frauds in Pulaski County, only to counterbalance movements against him that he (Clayton) supposed were being made in Washington. If the report could be made, it would be to him; that report could be made all right. This was the reason upon which Clayton bases his award of certificate to Edwards. Witness swore that gentlemen connected with the Arkansas Central Railroad Company had told witness that the award of state and county certificates to Clayton and Edwards was a matter of course. Clayton stated he had awarded both in each of the

[illegible]

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a decision in the long mooted New York Central Railroad dividend case, and will probably promulgate it tomorrow.

The Senate Post-Office Committee have agreed to report a bill giving an annual subsidy of \$100,000 to the New York and Mexican Steamship Company.

It is understood that the House Committee on Commerce today voted to propose an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill authorizing semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China by doubling the present subsidy.

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**SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**  
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 22.—The fast train going West, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while running with good speed, yesterday morning, ran into a heavy fall of rock, 60 miles east of this place. The engine and baggage-car were hurled down an embankment and several passenger-cars thrown from the track. J. Dursey, the engineer, was instantly killed and the fireman severely injured. The passengers escaped with slight injuries.

**CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.**—BY TELEGRAPH.  
—The old Fenigewassett House and stable at New-Hampton, N. H., were burned yesterday. Loss, \$4200.  
—The German brig Pincuin, from St. Thomas

....The spoke factory of Bimell & Co., and an adjoining dwelling, at St. Mary's, Ohio, were burned on Wednesday. Loss \$30,000; no insurance.